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25X

SECRET

- 2 - SECRET

6. In general there is a shortage of labor throughout the Soviet Union. The situation is very tight and a majority of women work - "practically all who are capable". But wives of the highest classes of civilians and most military wives do not work and even have servants.
7. It is common for upper class civilians to hold more than one position, that is, to work much longer hours in order to gain more. This might also indicate a shortage of personnel qualified for upper class jobs.
8. The mechanization of agriculture is relative. The situation is better now than during World War II but it is "nonsense" to talk of mechanization as adequate. Draft animals still are more important and reliable than tractors and the men and women do back-breaking work.
9. The overall educational situation is deteriorating. Recruits, on the average, have had five years of schooling, that is, have finished the fifth grade, and the majority, who are from the rural areas, have less education than those from urban areas. About 10% of the recruits entering the Army have some knowledge of mechanical matters, e.g., have driven trucks, tractors, etc, and the Army gives three years training in mechanical fields to specialists. I don't believe that the low general level of education is a detriment in respect to the provision of military specialists, since the military specialist training courses given enlisted men make a significant contribution to civilian industries as these men leave the military service.
10. Regular Army officer candidates are supposed to have had eight to ten grades of schooling prior to the four year course in the Military Academy. But these requirements may be waived. About half of the Regular Army officer candidates are ex-enlisted men. A non-commissioned officer with a good record may be accepted with only five to six grades of schooling.

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